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Aristotelian impartiality, "the pure air of scientific curiosity," — most refreshing after the heat and dogmatism of much that calls itself "scientific" philosophizing. To get philosophical problems discussed in this tone is the first condition of that hearty co-operation of men of different schools which Philosophy just now stands much in need of.

6. — *The Map of Europe by Treaty, showing the various Political and Territorial changes since the General Peace of 1814.* By EDWARD HERTSLET, C. B., Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, Foreign Office. London: Butterworth, 7 Fleet Street. 1875.

NOTHING is so thoroughly satisfactory to any one who ever uses books, nothing gives so much real and enduring comfort as a good collection of works of reference. Works of reference in their highest form are not the encyclopædias, those vast collections of which the first volume is antiquated when the last is published, but works of enduring nature, which serve the student for a lifetime. There are but comparatively few of these monuments of modern research which unite the qualities of excellence, accuracy, and endurance. "L'Art de vérifier les dates" is as valuable now as when it was published nearly a century ago; Du Cange will probably never be out of date; the "Biographie Universelle" is a source of never-failing satisfaction; and if to books such as these be added the more compendious and cheaper works which maintain the connection with the current year, the desired and precious collection is complete.

Mr. Hertslet's book is a valuable addition to our libraries of reference. It not only presents with accuracy and in excellent form the important material for one branch of history, but it covers a period of which there is practically no history for the present generation, and is therefore of double value. Mr. Hertslet's opportunities have been the best possible for the work he has undertaken, and so far as a cursory examination can be relied on, he has performed his task with care and thoroughness. All the European treaties from 1814 to 1875, inclusive, are given, and each is preceded by a head-note, to borrow the legal term, explaining the substance of the document. The work is still further enriched by the insertion of all the Declarations of War, Guaranties of Independence and Neutrality, Decrees of Annexation, and the corresponding protests. All treaties and papers referred to, of an earlier date than 1814, are also given, so that the documentary history of every treaty is complete. The vol-

umes amount therefore to a complete diplomatic dictionary for the period. Maps are added to all such treaties as seem to require them, and there are two general maps of Europe, in 1814 and 1875. Mr. Hertslet has most sensibly reduced his maps to a scale corresponding to the size of the book, and the misery induced by maps and plans which have to be unfolded, refolded, and more or less torn in the process is thereby avoided. An exception to this rule of reduction might, however, have been made with advantage in the case of the two general maps. As they now stand, they are too small and too crowded with names to be of much practical use. It is pleasant to find an author who has a realizing sense of the value of a good index and elaborate cross-references. Many a good book has been condemned for the lack of any index, or for what is still worse, a bad one. In arrangement, and regard for the convenience of the student, there is nothing wanting, with one very remarkable exception. Mr. Hertslet says in his preface that the book is especially compiled for the use of the English statesman and student. Accepting his own definition of his object, he has made a great mistake in omitting all the treaties, etc., with the United States. The only American treaty given is the treaty of Ghent, and this is not accompanied by the documents and subsidiary treaties necessary to its comprehension. This defect injures the book for Americans, and it is not easy to see why it does not injure it in almost an equal degree for Englishmen. Treaties with the United States assuredly have been one field for English diplomacy. It is not conceivable that lack of importance or of interest can have been the ground of exclusion. It is not necessary to go further back than the Treaty of Washington to find points of international difference in which Englishmen, at the time at least, professed a certain interest. Searching for reasons is idle ; Mr. Hertslet offers none, and the book suffers from the neglect of one important branch. It is on this score open to the charge of incompleteness, the most grievous sin in a book of reference. This is, however, the only fault apparent at first sight, and so much has been done, and well done, that it would be captious to insist too greatly on one error.

We will not damn the book by saying, in the language of book-sellers, that it should be in every gentleman's library, but we have no hesitation in saying that it is a book of great value, not only to every student but to all educated men.